



International Passenger Survey Overseas Travel and Tourism Data Sets - User Guide

UK Data Archive Study Number 6846 - International Passenger Survey, 2011

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Introduction

- The International Passenger Survey (IPS) is conducted by the Office for National Statistics.
- One of the main uses of the data is production of estimates relating to overseas travel and tourism (visits and earnings to the UK/expenditure)
- ONS publishes 'Overseas Travel and Tourism' topline estimates on a monthly basis, followed by more detailed analysis on a quarterly and annual basis
- The IPS data that is held by UK Data Service relates only to overseas travel and tourism. It is of two types:
 1. An aggregated data set 'TravelPac' which allows users to replicate quarterly estimates contained in the ONS Overseas Travel and Tourism publications
 2. Disaggregated datasets containing a selection of important variables that allow users to conduct more detailed analysis of international travel patterns, excluding migration.
- This user guide provides the user with key details about the survey and instructions of how to use the datasets
- Note that one further key use of the IPS is to produce estimates of international migration. However, the data placed with UK Data Service does not include information relating to migration. Any queries or wishes to access data for the purpose of international migration analysis should be directed to migstatsunit@ons.gov.uk.

About the International Passenger Survey

The International Passenger Survey is a continuous survey of international passengers conducted at all major ports and routes into the UK. It has been running since 1961. An in-depth description of the IPS methodology can be found at <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/guide-method/method-quality/specific/travel-and-transport-methodology/international-passenger-survey-methodology/index.html>

The survey is multi-purpose.

- One of its main purposes is to provide estimates of international migration to and from the UK. The IPS sample size for that purpose is approximately 800,000 contacts with sampled passengers a year.
- Another main purpose is provision of overseas travel and tourism estimates. The IPS sample size for that purpose is approximately 250,000 a year.

The data sets housed at UK Data Service relate to the overseas travel and tourism estimates, i.e. sample size of approximately 250,000 a year. No variables relating to international migration are included.

Further information about the IPS and further overseas travel and tourism analyses can be obtained from

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The Office for National Statistics

The Office for National Statistics (ONS) is the executive office of the UK Statistics Authority, a non-ministerial department which reports directly to Parliament. ONS is the UK government's single largest statistical producer. It compiles information about the UK's society and economy, and provides the evidence-base for policy and decision-making, the allocation of resources, and public accountability. The Director-General of ONS reports directly to the National Statistician who is the Authority's Chief Executive and the Head of the Government Statistical Service.

The Government Statistical Service

The Government Statistical Service (GSS) is a network of professional statisticians and their staff operating both within the Office for National Statistics and across more than 30 other government departments and agencies.

1. Travelpac

What is Travelpac?

Travelpac is provided as a series of data files in both Excel and SPSS formats which allow users to examine the results in far greater depth than is possible from traditional printed sources. Data are available through the UK Data service, and on the ONS website for each year from 1993 onwards

<http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/publications/all-releases.html?definition=tcm%3A77-21827>

About the Travelpac datasets

Travelpac contains information gathered from people who were interviewed on the IPS on the return leg of their journey, i.e. mainflow passengers¹ Furthermore, Travelpac contains data only for a subgroup of these travellers termed tourists² This selection ensures results from Travelpac will be in keeping with other published overseas travel and tourism information. Key publications from ONS using this data are as follows:

	Title	Website location
1	Travel Trends: An annual report on the International Passenger Survey	http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/ott/travel-trends/2010/index.html
2	Monthly Overseas Travel & Tourism Statistical Bulletin	http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/publications/all-releases.html?definition=tcm%3A77-21824
3	Quarterly Overseas Travel & Tourism	http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/publications/all-releases.html?definition=tcm%3A77-21825

All the variables in Travelpac datasets have been re-coded from the full IPS database. The data are then aggregated to form a highly efficient yet compact data file. This enables Travelpac data files to be used with most modern spreadsheets and statistical packages. While some detail within some of the categories is inevitably lost during the aggregation process, the information considered to be most important remains available for analysis.

The Travelpac variables

Travelpac is a simplified version of the IPS database containing 14 of the most widely used categorical and continuous variables. The categorical variables give counts of trips falling into various categories, and include the year or the quarter. Variables are described below.

Travelpac continuous variables

VISITS shows how many visits are represented by a particular record. The values can be summed to give the total number of visits. A visit is a complete round trip, e.g. for UK residents it represents both a departure and an arrival in the UK. On the IPS overseas residents' visits are actually measured at the time of their departure from the UK, while UK residents' visits abroad are measured at the time of their arrival back to the UK.

NIGHTS relates to the total number of nights spent whilst on a visit. In the full IPS dataset, each record has its own NIGHTS variable, representing the nights stayed for that record. In Travelpac datasets, the nights have been weighted³ and summed together so one row in a dataset can represent the total nights for one or more actual IPS interviews. Summing the values given in the NIGHTS variable will produce the number of nights spent on all visits.

SPEND shows the total expenditure made abroad (for UK residents) or in the UK (for overseas residents) during the visit. Amounts are given in £UK at current prices, i.e. the value

of money at the time the visits were made. As with NIGHTS, the data are already weighted and so can be summed to give spending estimates.

SAMPLE is the number of contacts from the main IPS used to support each row of information in the *Travelpac* dataset. This can be used as an indication of the reliability of the data being examined.

For simplicity and convenience, the values of all continuous variables in *Travelpac* files have been limited to three places of decimals. This means at extreme levels, results produced by summing values may differ marginally from IPS information produced or published elsewhere.

Travelpac categorical variables

Variable	Description	Codes and labels
YEAR	Year of interview	Coded as 4 digit year
QUARTER	Period of year	1 Jan–Mar 2 Apr–Jun 3 Jul–Sep 4 Oct–Dec
UKOS	Where contact lives	1 UK residents 2 Overseas residents
MODE	Main method of travel	1 Air 2 Sea 3 Tunnel
PURPOSE	Main purpose of visit	1 Holiday 2 Business 3 Study 4 VFR (visit friends or relatives) 5 Miscellaneous ⁴ 6 Transits ⁵
PACKAGE	Package or independent	1 Independent 2 Non-Independent (i.e. package trip)
SEX	Sex of respondent	1 Male 2 Female 9 Sex unknown (not recorded)
AGE	Age group of respondent	1 0–15 2 16–24 3 25–34 4 35–44 5 45–54 6 55–64 7 65 & over 9 Age not known
DURATION	Length of the visit	0 Nil Stay 1 1–3 nights 2 4–13 nights 3 14–27 nights 4 28–90 nights 5 91–182 nights (3-6 months) 6 183 nights – 1 year 9 Stay not known

COUNTRY

Place of residence for overseas residents or of visit for UK residents

Europe

- 10 Austria
- 11 Belgium
- 12 Bulgaria
- 13 Croatia
- 14 Czech Republic
- 15 Cyprus EU
- 16 Cyprus Non EU
- 17 Denmark
- 18 Estonia
- 19 Finland
- 20 France
- 21 Germany
- 22 Gibraltar
- 23 Greece
- 24 Hungary
- 25 Iceland
- 26 Irish Republic⁶
- 27 Italy
- 28 Latvia
- 29 Lithuania
- 30 Luxembourg
- 31 Malta
- 32 Netherlands
- 33 Norway
- 34 Poland
- 35 Portugal
- 36 Romania
- 37 Russia
- 38 Spain
- 39 Slovakia
- 40 Slovenia
- 41 Sweden
- 42 Switzerland
- 43 Turkey
- 44 Channel Islands⁷
- 45 Other Europe

Africa

- 50 Egypt
- 51 Tunisia
- 52 Other North Africa
- 53 South Africa
- 54 Other Africa

Middle East

- 60 Israel
- 61 United Arab Emirates
- 62 Other Middle East

Asia

- 70 China – Hong Kong
- 71 China – Other
- 72 India
- 73 Japan
- 74 Pakistan
- 75 Sri Lanka
- 76 Thailand
- 77 Other Asia

America and Caribbean	80	Canada
	81	USA
	82	Mexico
	83	Other Central & South America
	84	Barbados
	85	Jamaica
	86	Other Caribbean
Rest of the world	90	Australia
	91	New Zealand
	92	Other countries

Most countries are uniquely identified by the COUNTRY variable. However, to ensure that analyses will be compatible with other ONS overseas travel and tourism published information, some codes in the country variable include more than one country depending on sovereignty. Care should be taken where more than one country is included under a single title. The combined countries presented in this database are:

Category of COUNTRY	Additional territories included
France	Monaco
Italy	San Marino and Vatican City
Portugal	Azores and Madeira
Spain	Andorra, Canary Islands
Switzerland	Liechtenstein
Other Europe	Bosnia Herzegovina, Croatia, Macedonia, Montenegro, Serbia, Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Byelorussia, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kirghizia, Moldavia, Tadzhikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine and Uzbekistan
Other North Africa	Algeria, Libya, Morocco, Sudan and South Sudan
Other Africa	All other continental Africa plus Antarctic, Madagascar, Equatorial Guinea and Eritrea
Canada	Greenland and St. Pierre et Miquelon
USA	Puerto Rico and US Virgin Islands
Israel	Palestine
Other Middle East	Bahrain, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syria and Yemen
China	Tibet
Other Asia	Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Borneo, Brunei, Burma, Cambodia, Celebes, Timor (E&W), Indonesia, Korea (N&S), Labuan Islands, Laos, Macao, Malaysia, Mongolia, Nepal, Philippines, Sabah, Sarawak, Singapore, Taiwan, Tibet and Vietnam
Other countries	Rest of Pacific, country unknown and UK residents on cruises ⁸

Cyprus

Since the expansion of the European Union in May 2004, Cyprus has uniquely been coded in two parts to allow members of the new EU to be identified. Before May 2004 a single code for Cyprus is used.

Understanding Travelpac datasets

The cases in the datasets are aggregated (or grouped) by the categorical variables. For example, in the first line of the dataset in the 2011 dataset, there is one case in quarter 1 (January to March) of a female UK resident aged 0-15 travelling by air to Austria on an independent holiday which lasts for 4-13 nights. The next row has four cases (male; aged 16 – 24) with a similar profile. Estimates for visits, nights and spend represent weighted data.

	Year	quarter	ukos	mode	country	purpose	package	Age	Sex	duration	visits	nights	spend	sample
1	2011	Jan-Mar	UK residents	Air	Austria	Holiday	Independent	0-15	Female	4-13 nights	653,817	4,576,719	542,014,293	1
2	2011	Jan-Mar	UK residents	Air	Austria	Holiday	Independent	16-24	Male	4-13 nights	2,888,500	20,219,500	1,483,730,860	4

Using Travelpac datasets

Users will need to select suitable software to perform analyses from Travelpac files. Two formats of data file are provided to give users a choice of software for analysis.

For SPSS® users

The datasets are supplied as SPSS SAV files which can also be read and used in SAS®. The files are fully labelled thus making data tabulation very easy using the SPSS TABLES or CTABLES modules.

For spreadsheet users

Files are provided in Microsoft Excel® format. Each file contains three worksheets, one in numeric format and another in a fully labelled format. The third worksheet contains metadata which gives a description of the variables. The files are compatible with versions of Excel from Excel 97 onwards.

Note that Excel files may not import fully into other spreadsheets (including earlier versions of Excel) due to the row limitations of some packages.

Quarterly and annual Travelpac datasets

IPS data are released by quarter to a pre-announced timetable and at the same time new Travelpac files will be made available on the National Statistics website. The latest files will contain records for the current year to date and their status will be flagged as “provisional” as results will be revised later in the year. Once IPS data are finalised and released each year, new annual Travelpac files will replace ones marked as provisional. The following Travelpac datasets will be made available:

- Quarter 1 available mid April
- Quarter 2 mid July
- Quarter 3 mid October
- Quarter 4 mid January year+1
- Full year July year+1, at which point the quarterly datasets should not be used.

Data analysis

Most types of analysis can be performed in simple cross tabulations or nested tabulations.

In the following example it is assumed we want to find out how many visits were made to the UK by overseas residents in the current year, their expenditure, the reason why they travelled, in what period of the year, and whether they were on a package trip or travelled independently. This requires an analysis of the variables VISITS and SPEND according to YEAR, QUARTER, UKOS, PURPOSE and PACKAGE.

Example using SPSS (Versions 7 onwards)

First the SPSS file for the current year is loaded into SPSS. Then run the following syntax to create the data. In later versions of SPSS the new CTABLES command could also be used.

```
var lab purpose "".
var lab visits"".
var lab spend "".
var lab package "".
var lab quarter "".
var lab ukos "".
var lab year "".

tables /observation visits spend
/table purpose>package>(visits+spend)
by quarter by ukos> year
/statistics sum(visits "Visits" (comma9.0))
sum(spend "Spend" (comma9.0)).
```

Note that the syntax will in fact produce two pages of tabulation – one for UK residents and

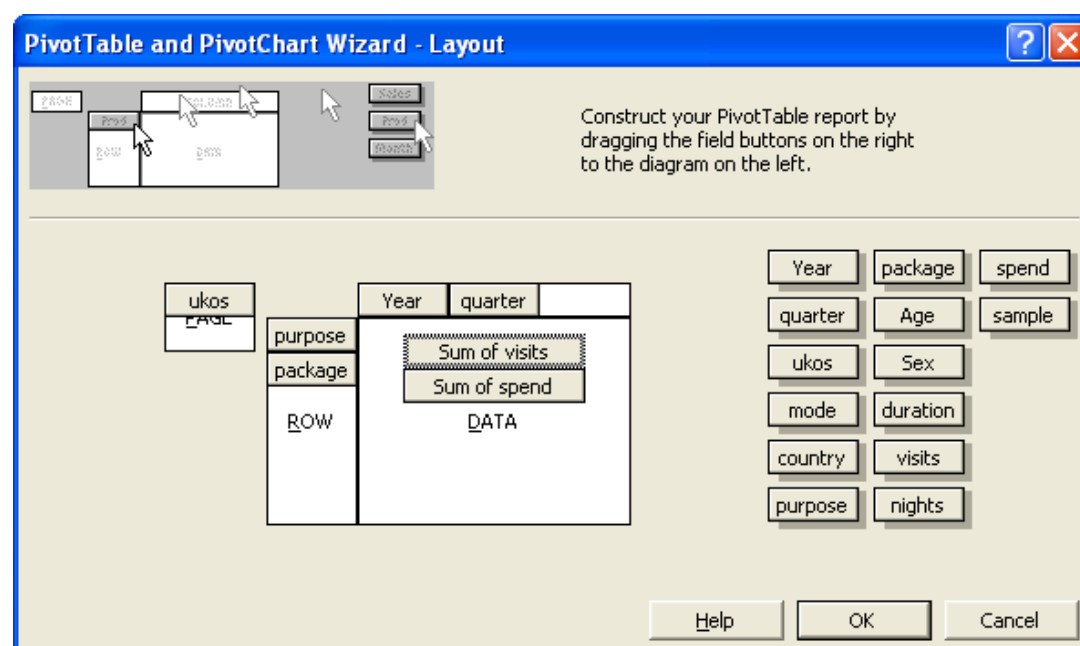
Overseas residents 2009

			Jan-Mar	Apr-Jun	Jul-Sep	Oct-Dec
Holiday	Independent	Visits	1,727,903	2,590,339	3,235,015	1,986,720
		Spend	921,729,343	143,117,2516	196,976,9056	1,077,495,311
	Non-Independent	Visits	274,702	734,265	559,916	315,517
		Spend	128,987,586	335,847,784	349,150,634	161,661,839
Business	Independent	Visits	1,566,737	1,674,374	1,593,392	1,699,717
		Spend	835,820,139	893,368,552	914,793,748	1,012,092,330
	Non-Independent	Visits	6,649	12,347	14,356	11,089
		Spend	6,951,009	8,424,796	7,630,216	7,290,002
Study	Independent	Visits	68,796	80,319	155,593	99,249
		Spend	169,700,292	241,141,993	472,093,276	312,179,175
	Non-Independent	Visits	18,920	18,757	53,723	7,726
		Spend	20,662,221	22,855,215	123,464,841	8,091,052
VFR	Independent	Visits	1,959,052	2,171,746	2,460,013	2,168,957
		Spend	839,863,107	838,081,730	115,059,567	935,322,638
	Non-Independent	Visits	7,396	3,831	3,325	8,608
		Spend	4,548,363	3,410,095	5,486,910	3,528,858
Miscellaneous	Independent	Visits	541,031	609,241	669,590	602,617
		Spend	252,240,743	295,215,170	391,852,255	307,603,943
	Non-Independent	Visits	41,598	47,467	35,119	53,366
		Spend	33,858,325	17,370,412	19,914,337	24,424,940
Transit	Independent	Visits
		Spend	6,458,865	10,059,709	13,077,711	6,469,027

one for overseas residents. Output from the latter is shown overleaf.

Example using Excel (Versions from 97 onwards)

The same analysis can be conducted using the pivot tables feature of Excel. The Excel pivot table data selection is illustrated below. It shows how the analysis variables should be entered into the table specification to produce output similar to that of the SPSS example.



			ukos	Year	quarter		
			Overseas residents				
			2009				
purpose	package	Data	Apr-Jun	Jan-Mar	Jul-Sep	Oct-Dec	
Business	Independent	Sum of visits	1674374	1566737	1593392	1699717	
		Sum of spend	893368552	835820139	914793748	1012092330	
	Non-Independent	Sum of visits	12347	6649	14356	11089	
		Sum of spend	8424796	6951009	7630216	7290002	
Holiday	Independent	Sum of visits	2590339	1727903	3235015	1986720	
		Sum of spend	1431172516	921729343	1969769056	1077495311	
	Non-Independent	Sum of visits	734265	274702	559916	315517	
		Sum of spend	335847784	128987586	349150634	161661839	
Miscellaneous	Independent	Sum of visits	609241	541031	669590	602617	
		Sum of spend	295215170	252240743	391852255	307603943	
	Non-Independent	Sum of visits	47467	41598	35119	53366	
		Sum of spend	17370412	33858325	19914337	24424940	
Study	Independent	Sum of visits	80319	68796	155593	99249	
		Sum of spend	241141993	169700292	472093276	312179175	
	Non-Independent	Sum of visits	18757	18920	53723	7726	
		Sum of spend	22855215	20662221	123464841	8091052	
Transit	Independent	Sum of visits	0	0	0	0	
		Sum of spend	10059709	6458865	13077711	6469027	
VFR	Independent	Sum of visits	2171746	1959052	2460013	2168957	
		Sum of spend	838081730	839863107	1150599567	935322638	
	Non-Independent	Sum of visits	3831	7396	3325	8608	
		Sum of spend	3410095	4548363	5486910	3528858	

Note that the variables in the Excel pivot table are listed in alphabetical order and not, as in the SPSS example, in the order in which they are coded. If tabulations in code order are required, you will need to use the numeric versions of the data files. However, if you do this you will then lose all the labels information.

When used correctly, tabulations made using *Travelpac* data files will give results which are in keeping with the IPS information published in the latest editions of *Travel Trends and Quarterly Overseas Travel and Tourism*.

IPS definitions

¹ **MAINFLOW** This term describes passengers who are on the return leg of their trip and includes UK residents returning to the UK and overseas residents leaving the UK. Passengers who are beginning their trip are termed 'contraflow'. *Travelpac* and other published tourism estimates are based on information from mainflow rather than contraflow passengers (though contraflow estimates are important for IPS weighting). This is because it is not until the end of passengers' trips that information about their visits can be collected reliably.

² **TOURISTS** Published IPS tourism information always relates to tourists. In IPS datasets, a tourist is considered to be a person whose trip does not exceed a year. A tourist does not include a person who is migrating, military personnel on duty, or crews of aircraft travelling to collect/deliver craft. Tourists do include people on business trips, students and those looking for work or travelling for medical treatment.

³ **WEIGHT** Each record of a *Travelpac* dataset represents visits made by people interviewed on the IPS who have similar characteristics. A number, or weight, is then applied to each record so that it correctly represents the actual number of trips made by people with those characteristics. The values given in the SPEND and NIGHTS variables are also weighted and can be summed to give totals of expenditure or nights spent. By simple division, the weighted variables can be used to calculate new variables such as average length of stay, average expenditure per visit and average expenditure per day.

⁴ **MISCELLANEOUS** Visits for miscellaneous purposes include travel to attend sporting events, for shopping, health, religious or other purposes, together with visits for more than one purpose when none predominates (e.g. visits both on business and on holiday). Overseas visitors staying overnight in the UK en route to other destinations are also included in the miscellaneous purposes category.

⁵ **TRANSITS** Some records are coded as 'transit' under purpose of visit. This applies to overseas residents who arrive at an airport and cross the IPS counting line but are not visiting the UK. Their purpose of visit is to change planes and they leave the UK again during the same day. These cases are not counted as tourist visits to the UK but their expenditure is included within tourist spending. Transit cases therefore have values in the SPEND variable but are coded as zero in the VISITS and NIGHTS variables. People who visit the UK to change flight but stay overnight are included as tourists and coded under the 'miscellaneous' category of PURPOSE.

⁶ **IRISH RECORDS** Until 1999, the IPS did not interview on routes to the Irish Republic and so there was no sample for travel to or from this country for these years. The main IPS sample was supplemented by 'pseudo' records which represented the estimated total number of visits to and from this country. Therefore, prior to this change, much of the categorical data relating to visits to or from the Irish Republic is coded as 'unknown'. From 1999 onwards, full information appears for the passengers travelling to and from ports in the Irish Republic.

⁷ **CHANNEL ISLANDS** Apart from YEAR, QUARTER and MODE, IPS datasets only contain information on SPEND for visitors to and from the Channel Islands. All such spending is assumed to be for holiday purposes.

⁸ **CRUISE RECORDS** Due to the difficulty in interviewing for cruise trips, only very basic information exists for UK residents on cruises and so this sector are included with "Other Countries".

2. More detailed disaggregated IPS overseas travel and tourism datasets

2.1 QContact

This dataset contains one record for each of the (approximately 250,000 a year) people interviewed on the broader (excluding migration) IPS each year. A description of key variables and how they impact on usage is as follows. Note that this description is not in the exact same order that variables appear in the dataset.

Variable	Description
Quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The data file includes all cases, regardless of how much information was provided to the interviewer. Codes 3 'Completes' and 4 'Partials' are used in analysis. A Complete interview is one for which all key information was provided; a Partial is one for which some information was missing and values may have been imputed. Code 5 'Minimum' are not of particular use for analysis, because they are not included in final visit estimates. They are a form of non response and are included in the data set to enable the user to identify what proportion of people travelling to/residing in a particular country refused to give more than minimal information
Serial	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This is a unique identifier which may help the user when working with the data
Year	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Year in which the interview took place
Qtr	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quarter in which the interview took place (e.g. '2' relates to 'April to June')
Month	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Month in which the interview took place (e.g. '4' relates to April)
Flow	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are eight 'flows', as follows: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Overseas residents departing UK via air UK residents departing UK via air Overseas residents arriving in UK via air UK residents arriving in UK via air Overseas residents departing UK via sea or tunnel UK residents departing UK via sea or tunnel Overseas residents arriving in UK via sea or tunnel UK residents arriving in UK via sea or tunnel The overseas travel and tourism estimates published by ONS use only flows 1,4,5,8, i.e. those on which the visit is being completed. These cases contain a range of detail about the visit
Res	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This is the code for the country in which any overseas respondent lives. The names of the countries can be identified via checking the variable 'residence' or the 'Country Codes' (reference 'Old Code') under documentation on UK Data service website http://www.esds.ac.uk/findingData/snDescription.asp?sn=7087
Residence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This is the name of the country of residence
Cty	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This is the code for the main country visited on a trip abroad by a UK resident. The names of the countries can be identified via checking the variable 'CountryVisit' or the 'Country Codes' (reference 'Old Code') under documentation on UK Data service website http://www.esds.ac.uk/findingData/snDescription.asp?sn=7087

CountryVisit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This is the name of the main country visited on a trip abroad by a UK resident
Nation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This is the code for the country that the respondent is a national of. The names of the countries can be identified via checking the variable 'Nationality' or the 'Country Codes' (reference 'Old Code') under documentation on UK Data service website http://www.esds.ac.uk/findingData/snDescription.asp?sn=7087
Nationality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This is the name of the country which the respondent is a national of. If a respondent has dual nationality, the nationality which is recorded is the country which issued the passport being used to travel with on the day of interview.
Purp	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This is the main purpose of visit for this trip. Response options are labelled
Purpose	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are two variables for purpose, one containing an 'old' code and one 'new'. This is merely because some ONS analyses use the old code and some the new. Either 'Purp' or 'Purpose' can be used.
County	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This is the code for the town in which UK residents live. The variable affords users the opportunity of analysing where people from different regions of the UK are travelling to. The names of the towns can be identified via checking the 'UK Town Codes' spreadsheet under documentation on UK Data service website http://www.esds.ac.uk/findingData/snDescription.asp?sn=7087
Age	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Age band of the respondent
Sex	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sex of the respondent
Ukport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The port in the UK or the ferry/tunnel route at which the respondent was interviewed is given a code. The names of the port or route can be identified via checking the 'UK Port Codes' spreadsheet under documentation on UK Data service website http://www.esds.ac.uk/findingData/snDescription.asp?sn=7087 Note that some sea routes have the same codes as some airports. If a user is referencing this variable it is important to filter the analysis, using the variable 'flow'
Transfer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This variable identifies whether the respondent flew to the UK direct or changed planes
Port1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This is the code for the overseas port to which the respondent is immediately flying to/started this flight at. The names of the ports can be identified via referencing the name given in the variable 'AirportCode' checking the 'International Port Codes' spreadsheet under documentation on UK Data service website http://www.esds.ac.uk/findingData/snDescription.asp?sn=7087
AirportCode	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This is the name of the port which the respondents has flown from/will fly to from UK
Port2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This is the code for the overseas port to which the respondent is ultimately flying/started their trip at. The names of the ports can be identified via referencing the name given in the variable 'ChangeCode' checking the 'International Port Codes' spreadsheet under documentation on UK Data service website http://www.esds.ac.uk/findingData/snDescription.asp?sn=7087

ChangeCode	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This is the name of the port which the respondents has ultimately flown from/will fly to from UK, i.e. before/after any change of planes
UKLeg	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This is the mileage from the UK port to the port immediately travelled from/to ('Port1')
OVleg	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This is the mileage from the Port 2 to Port1 for anyone who changes planes
Directleg	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This is the total mileage from the UK port to the final destination/source port overseas
Carrier1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This is the code for the carrier operating the flight travelled on. The names of the carriers can be identified via checking the 'Airline Codes' spreadsheet under documentation on UK Data service website http://www.esds.ac.uk/findingData/snDescription.asp?sn=7087
FlPrefix	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This variable provides the 2-letter carrier prefix
FlSuffix	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This variable provides the flight suffix. By combining the variables Flprefix and Flsuffix the user can create the flight code
Bustick	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This variable identifies whether the respondent travelled on a business ticket paid for by a company. It is asked only to UK residents arriving in the UK
Flightyp	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Was the flight arrived on/leaving on private, charter or schedule?
Vehicle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Passengers travelling by sea are asked whether they are travelling with a vehicle, and if so what sort of vehicle
Vehno	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This is the number of people, including the driver, in the vehicle travelled in (asked of certain vehicle types only)
Fare	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This is the cost of a single fare for each respondent. Fares are asked only of UK residents arriving in the UK, all other cases are imputed
Haul	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether the flight was short haul or long haul
Persons	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> During the interview the respondent is asked about expenditure for the full group of people travelling with him or her. 'Persons' details how many people are included in the travelling/'expenditure' group.
expppv	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This is the amount of money spent in relation to this visit either prior to the visit (e.g. coach trips, tickets) or still to be paid when the respondent gets home. It relates to actual transactions rather than any unpaid credit card bills
netexp	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This value includes all money spent before the trip, during it and afterwards. It is presented as relating to the full travelling/expenditure group ('Persons').
Spend	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This is the total amount of money spent before, during and after the trip expressed in terms of the respondent alone, in other words 'netexp' divided by 'Persons'.
ind	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This variable identifies whether the trip was a 'package' i.e. in which the cost of the fare and accommodation could not be separated. Note: in any cases where the trip was a package the 'spend' is imputed through a process of estimating the fare and removing that from the total cost of the package (minus travel agent fees) as expressed in the variable 'itcost'
shift	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether the interview took place am (up to 14:00hrs), pm (up to 22:00 hrs) or at night
Stay	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Length of stay expressed in number of nights.
fweight	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The weight attached to this case. In other words, how many passengers this respondent represents when producing estimates.

Some other variables are included in the data set but relate to ONS purposes. If users require more details they should contact ONS via the contact details provided above.

2.2 QRegTown (or 'QReg')

This dataset also contains one record for each eligible respondent interviewed. However, it is different to Qcontact in that:

- It contains only overseas residents who visited the UK (flows 1 and 5).
- There is no weight relating to each respondent.

It can be linked to QContact to produce estimates of visits to individual parts of the UK. However, some information may not have been provided by the respondent about towns visited, hence analysis will not match the ONS overseas Travel and Tourism estimates. As such, this dataset is provided to allow users to understand the raw data collected on IPS and to make any ad hoc analysis on this raw data.

If users require a data set that will match the ONS Overseas Travel and tourism datasets they should contact ONS via the contact details provided above.

ONS points out that steps are being taken to place an imputed regional dataset with UK data service.

The variables in QRegTown are as follows:

Variable	Description
Serial	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This is a unique identifier which may help the user when working with the data and match to the QContact dataset
Year	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Year in which the interview took place
Qtr	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quarter in which the interview took place (e.g. '2' relates to 'April to June')
Month	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quarter in which the interview took place (e.g. '4' relates to April)
Flow	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are eight 'flows', as follows: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Overseas residents departing UK via air 2. UK residents departing UK via air 3. Overseas residents arriving in UK via air 4. UK residents arriving in UK via air 5. Overseas residents departing UK via sea or tunnel 6. UK residents departing UK via sea or tunnel 7. Overseas residents arriving in UK via sea or tunnel 8. UK residents arriving in UK via sea or tunnel • The overseas travel and tourism estimates published by ONS use only flows 1,4,5,8, i.e. those on which the visit is being completed. These cases contain a range of detail about the visit
Town1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The first town which the respondent mentioned s/he stayed in overnight on this visit to the UK • The names of the towns can be identified via checking the 'UK Town Codes' spreadsheet under documentation on UK Data service website http://www.esds.ac.uk/findingData/snDescription.asp?sn=7087
Stay1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The number of nights stayed in town1
Accom1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The types of accommodation stayed in in town1
Spend1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The estimates amount of money spent in town1

Note that each of Town1, Stay1, Accom1 and Spend1 is repeated for up to eight towns stayed in during this visit.

2.3 AirMiles

This dataset is provided as a small data set from which mileage can be analysed. It employs a subset of variables described under section 2.1 QContact. Note that ONS is in the processing of producing a reduced set of data sets, and will not produce this file going forward.

2.4 Alcohol

This data set contains information about money spent on alcohol and tobacco. As per the AirMiles file, it will not be provided going forward.